

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXIX.....No. 79

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

ROOTH'S THEATRE.  
Sixth avenue and twenty-third street.—THE COLLEGE  
BOYS, at 7:45 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M. Dion Bou-  
cault.WALLACK'S THEATRE.  
Broadway and Thirtieth street.—THE RIVALS, at 8  
P. M.; at 10:30 P. M. Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Jefferys  
Lewis.ACADEMY OF MUSIC.  
Fourteenth street.—Strakosck Italian Opera Troupe—  
LA TRAVIATA, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M. Miss  
Daly, Frazer.OLYMPIC THEATRE.  
Broadway and Houston and Bleecker streets.—  
VALDEVILLE and NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT, at  
7:45 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.  
Appoite City Hall, Brooklyn.—ZEP, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30  
P. M. Lily.BOWERY THEATRE.  
Bowery.—REVUE and VARIETY ENTERTAIN-  
MENT, begins at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.METROPOLITAN THEATRE.  
No. 55 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at  
7:45 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.NICHOLS GARDEN.  
Broadway and Houston and Bleecker streets.—DUTY  
CROCKETT, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Frank  
Mayo.LUCERN THEATRE.  
Fourth street and Broadway.—French Opera  
Bouffes—LES CENT VIERGES, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30  
P. M. Miss Marie Albee.WOODS' THEATRE.  
Broadway, corner Thirtieth street.—NICK WHIFFLES,  
at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M. THE MAN FROM  
AMERICA, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.GERMANIA THEATRE.  
Fourth street and Broadway.—KRISTEN, at 8  
P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.  
Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street.—CHARITY, at 8  
P. M.; at 10:30 P. M. Miss Ada Dyer, Miss Fanny  
Lawson, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis.GRAND OPERA HOUSE.  
Eight avenue and Twenty-third street.—PANTOMIME  
and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, begins at 7:45 P. M.;  
at 10:30 P. M. The Marquise Family.THEATRE COMIQUE.  
No. 24 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8  
P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.STANT THEATRE.  
Bowery.—Grand Opera—THE MARRIAGE OF  
FIGARO, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M. Mme. Locca.TONY PASTORE'S OPERA HOUSE.  
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8  
P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.  
Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MIN-  
STRELS, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M. same at 7 P. M.COLONETTES.  
Broadway, corner Thirtieth street.—PARIS BY  
MOONLIGHT, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.; same at 7 P. M.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, March 20, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities  
are that the weather to-day will be colder and  
partly cloudy.THE GRAND CHARTER MATINEE, managed by  
Messrs. Daly and Wallack, was a most gratify-  
ing success. The wealth and fashion of New  
York crowded the Academy of Music, and a  
sum of over six thousand dollars was realized.ARRIVAL OF THE HAPPY PAIR.—Our London  
correspondent describes with his customary  
vivid and picturesque personality the ar-  
rival at Gravesend and London of the Duke  
of Edinburgh and his princess bride.FALSE ALARM.—After all the landed sagacity  
of the detective who was thought to have dis-  
covered the murderer of the man at Oyster  
Bay the person arrested has been discharged  
for want of evidence against him.ELOCUTION AT ALBANY.—It is good that  
eloquence occasionally bursts forth at Albany,  
for in that delicious capital eloquence and in-  
formation go together. That good old man,  
Alvord, of Onondaga, wanted three additional  
doorknobs appointed. It was modest for  
Alvord. When he was in the Legislature in 1871  
there were 232 officers of the Assembly; this  
year there are only 162 and Alvord wanted the  
number made 135. These facts, however, made  
Mr. Sherwood so eloquent that he defeated  
Alvord's resolution, and in consequence the  
distinguished orator from Onondaga is sad  
over such reckless eloquence.LOUISIANA BONDS IN EUROPE.—It is one of  
the penalties of the corrupt and ignorant  
legislation in the South that injury is done to  
American credit in foreign markets. The  
meeting of the Louisiana bondholders in  
London, to protest against the Funding bill  
recently passed by a doubtful Legislature, is  
an evidence of this. It is to be regretted that  
there should be any such thing as Louisiana  
bonds in Europe; but to a certain extent the  
bondholders have only their own lack of fore-  
sight to thank for their unpleasant situation,  
for inquiry of any American banker of fair  
standing would have revealed the danger of  
this class of investments.PROGRESS IN JAPAN.—For some time past  
we have been led to believe that the wonderful  
revolution which has been going on in the  
Japanese Empire was in danger at the hands  
of the reactionists. The news which we  
print this morning shows that the young  
Emperor is warmly enlisted on the side of  
progress. On the 29th of January he broke  
through the established custom of centuries  
and received the wives and families of the  
English, United States and Belgian Ministers.  
As a further proof of his willingness to yield  
to the spirit and requirements of the age he  
has given orders that his own income shall be  
equally taxed with that of his subjects. The  
tax on the Emperor's property will reach the  
sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. One  
of the late foreign ambassadors has been  
appointed Minister of Education. On the  
whole Japan is doing well, and under the  
guidance of her present enlightened chief  
she promises to take her place at no distant  
day among the civilized nations of the world.The Fall of Coomassie—Our Special  
Correspondence Describing the End  
of the War.

The Herald correspondent with the British  
forces in Ashantee forwards us a full and  
graphic correspondence, which we publish  
this morning, completing the history of the  
second war in Africa, "all of which he saw  
and part of which he was." Whoever will  
carefully and thoughtfully peruse this vivid  
and truthful narrative of the operations of the  
gallant little army commanded by Sir Garnet  
Wolsey will find in it the lesson of a cam-  
paign which adds many new chapters to the  
history of savage warfare, illustrating the con-  
spicuous daring and bravery of the British  
soldiers when called upon to meet concealed  
enemies, and proving that England has in-  
deed generals to whom may be intrusted with  
national confidence enterprises of scarcely cal-  
culable difficulty.

Sir Garnet Wolsey went to the Gold  
Coast of Africa simply instructed to cap-  
ture, reduce and humiliate the entire  
Ashantee kingdom. He was harassed with  
the usual and always perplexing supervision  
of the War Office, instructed by sapient field  
marshals who loaded the columns of the *Times*  
with the plans for his future operations, and  
he was even saddled with a railway, and daily  
reports of the movements at Woolwich pre-  
sented such gigantic preparations that the  
public was led to believe the expedition  
would return with nothing short of the con-  
quest of a continent. Sir Garnet sailed, how-  
ever, with his troops, and, although it was his  
ill fortune to be prostrated by fever at the  
outset of the campaign, he was not long in  
appreciating the difficulties and opportunities  
of the situation. His operations up to Janu-  
ary 31 have been hitherto recorded in these  
columns, and now we shall briefly glance at  
the closing days of the war, which finally  
ended by the entry of the British  
troops into Coomassie, the flight of the  
King, the sacking of the palace  
and the destruction of the capital. Our  
correspondent's narrative, though written  
hastily and necessarily condensed, pre-  
sents a clear view of the march on Coomassie.

One week from Coomassie found  
the British in Bekwah, a village of some five  
thousand souls, which was captured only  
after a brisk and continuous musketry fire di-  
rected at the habitations by the Highlanders  
and Fusiliers. Lifelike pictures of African  
jungle warfare are painted by our correspond-  
ent with admirable touches of the pen, espe-  
cially that of the little Albino child, who, like  
Theodore's son of Abyssinia, may become a  
living souvenir of the campaign. The terrible  
sacrifices to fetishism, ominous indications  
of the temper of the Ashantees, with their  
toward Coomassie and their ghastly faces  
turned toward the invader; the groves of In-  
dian corn, the quantities of grain, shaggy  
groups of cottonwood and the native palan-  
quins, all bring to our minds the severe,  
gloomy, yet picturesque, country passed  
through during the many days engaged  
in fighting a determined and ambushed  
foe. The battle of Ordassu, which was the  
last serious struggle at any long distance  
from the capital, gives a fair idea of the  
character of the campaign. Of this conflict  
our correspondent says, after giving a thrilling  
account of the land and effective fusillade  
against the Ashantees:—"Shortly after five  
we found ourselves in the little village of  
Ordassu, among the dead, the dying and the  
wounded, and among the heterogeneous  
humanity huddling on the ground to avoid  
the snags. The bushes seemed filled with  
smoke, the air with sound of musketry, the  
ground was red with gore, and Ashantee mis-  
siles struck everywhere—against mud wall  
and thatch, against human faces and  
hands, against our clothes, startling our ears  
and hurrying the flow of blood in our veins."

The Snyder rifles were, however, too destruc-  
tive and rapid in execution for the old Dutch  
arms of the enemy, and ten thousand flintlocks  
were not equal to fifteen hundred breech-  
loaders, with every advantage of position in  
favor of the former. The account of the battle  
of Ordassu is one of extreme interest. Even after  
Lieutenant Eyre had fallen, and the English  
thought themselves in possession of the town,  
a panic seized the English soldiers, which for  
a moment threatened serious consequences;  
but there was a rally, and Sir Garnet, by a  
happy piece of strategy, dispersed the crouch-  
ing enemy in all directions. As the line of  
march was taken up toward Coomassie the  
Forty-second Highlanders, the heroic regi-  
ment of the expedition, led the van in splendid  
martial spirit, maintaining the same disci-  
pline that would be exhibited on an English  
green, notwithstanding that they were  
harassed on all sides by the fire of the bush-  
whackers. Thomas Adams, a common sol-  
dier, led the way and maintained it to the  
capital, and although the target for many  
hundred guns he was always in advance of  
the command. As the Highlanders moved on  
Karsi, a post within three miles of Coomassie,  
they had a bitter struggle with the persistent  
Ashantees. "Very many," says our corre-  
spondent, "were borne back frightfully dis-  
figured and seriously wounded; but the regiment  
never halted, never wavered; on it went  
until the Ashantees, perceiving it useless to  
fight against men who would advance heedless  
of ambushes, rose from their covert and fell  
panic-stricken toward Coomassie, perforated  
by balls whenever they showed themselves to  
the hawk-eyed Scots." It is not unnatural  
that coolness and discipline of this character  
should tell. The effect was, indeed, imme-  
diate. The report of the wonderful courage  
and hardihood of the white man spread in all  
directions and was carried to King Koffie in  
his capital, and his thought of no other  
alternative than flight. There was little  
further resistance. On the evening of  
February 5 Sir Garnet Wolsey, with his  
brave band of followers, penetrated the foul  
marsh surrounding Coomassie and entered the  
doomed capital as victor. It was a marvel for  
the inhabitants to see a well organized and  
regular band of soldiers march down their  
broad avenue, and, without violence, occupy  
the prize which has excited all England since  
the last summer. General Wolsey imme-  
diately commenced negotiations with the  
King, who, on his own part, made insin-  
cure overtures, which did not please the  
soldierly frankness and directness  
of the British commander. He waited  
one day, and in the meanwhile the British  
occupation was celebrated by the execution of a  
youth who had shown a mysterious tendency  
to plunder. Koffie not keeping his engage-

ment, an order was given to sack the palace,  
but the booty amounted to a sum much less  
than the expenses of the Herald correspond-  
ent during the expedition. On the following  
day the palace was blown up, Coomassie laid  
in ruins and the British troops began their  
homeward march.

Sir Garnet Wolsey has achieved a triumph  
which will teach a stern and useful lesson to  
the Ashantees, who have long and defiantly  
maintained a terrorism on the Gold Coast.  
He has done what Kauffmann did in the con-  
quest of Khiva—secured a victorious peace  
where every former attempt of his country-  
men was a disastrous failure. Let us hope,  
with all the facts before us, that the  
British will not relinquish entire control in  
Ashantee. The fruits of the Abyssinian cam-  
paign were nothing, because England aban-  
doned that well meaning people to become the  
prey of internecine strife and clan warfare.  
If she had simply kept up a protectorate  
over the Switzerland of Africa, and had  
made an effort to establish a healthy commerce  
along the Red Sea and with India, Abyssinia  
would not be found, as it is now, the same  
country it was eight centuries ago. The same  
truth applies to Ashantee. The mere teaching  
of a lesson is of no value if the natives are to  
be permitted to relapse into a condition of  
ignorance and cruelty, which will be even  
more unwholesome after the British shall have  
taken away all the gold remaining in the  
kingdom.

Within a few years European Powers have  
thus waged and closed three wars against bar-  
barous peoples that had placed themselves in  
the way of commercial enterprises and have  
been borne down and cleared from the path as  
obstructions. It is a strange sign of the times  
thus to find England and Russia arrayed as  
the champions of commerce. It is, above all  
the war activities of Europe, a pre-eminently  
good sign. England in her centuries of im-  
penetrable torism waged only dynastic or  
aristocratic wars. Marlborough carried "the  
meteor flag of England" across Europe,  
wasting the blood and treasure of the nation  
for a cause in which the British people had  
not and could not have the slightest con-  
cern; and after a Titanic struggle with  
London conquered at Waterloo, only to  
retard a very little the spreading  
to England from France of the liberal move-  
ment destined to weaken the domination of  
the great lords. In our own day England res-  
olutely withholds her hand from thus fighting  
the battles dynastic and aristocratic of all  
Europe, and addresses herself to the wiser  
activity of fighting for civilization against bar-  
barism and to clearing away the cumber-  
stones of the ground that stand to obstruct the advance  
of commerce and the social progress and  
amelioration that go with it. In this activity  
she must have the sympathy of every enlight-  
ened nation of the time as unqualifiedly as the  
Crusaders in their time had the sym-  
pathy of all men in their battle for the faith  
of Christendom against the denial of the  
Moslem.

## On the Way to Canossa.

Some time since Bismarck announced, with  
his customary absoluteness, that he "would  
not go to Canossa," meaning that in his war  
with the religion of fourteen millions of the  
Emperor's subjects he would never yield; but  
if our correspondent, who presents the latest  
aspects of Prussian politics, is correctly in-  
formed, the Prince is already somewhat shaken  
in his purpose. It is a hard thing to fight a  
whole people, and this is practically the un-  
dertaking in which Bismarck suddenly finds  
himself involved. Opposition to the arrogance  
of the central authority in Berlin is, of course,  
only a question of opportunity, and the oppo-  
sition has already given its first blow in the  
defeat of the military bill. All the Church  
elements will, of course, rally to the support  
of the opposition. With the Church, the lib-  
eral thought of the country, the natural resis-  
tance of the taxpayers and the conservative  
hostility of the Junkers all combined against  
him, the Prince would be overmatched, though  
he were forty times Bismarck, unless he could  
persuade the Emperor to lay aside all pretences  
to any military authority. That he cannot  
do, and therefore it would not be surprising  
to find Bismarck, as our correspondent hints,  
tempering his open fury against the Church  
in Germany and endeavoring to manoeuvre  
for an ally against the Pope in making a bar-  
gain for the restoration of the imperial dy-  
nasty in France.

MOETTES.—The Importers and Grocers'  
Board of Trade yesterday received from a  
committee of its members a report on the  
"moieties" agitation, presenting views not dis-  
similar to those attributed to Mr. Claflin.  
They say it "is as much the interest of the  
merchant as it is of the government that  
frauds be detected and punished," and they  
say this while deprecating the harshness with  
which penalties are inflicted in the interests of  
informers. They regard the present outcry  
as tending to produce a repeal of laws on  
which the honest trader must depend for  
his success against others who would be  
able to sell cheaper in the same market  
if insufficient penalties enabled them to  
violate the revenue laws with impunity.  
Judge Davis' statement, made yesterday in  
Washington, of his knowledge of the affairs of  
Phelps, Dodge & Co., indicates plainly two  
important points—first, that the Treasury  
authorities, of whom Jayne was the leader,  
manoeuvred to secure from Phelps, Dodge &  
Co. a compromise, and were eager to have  
that in preference to a trial; second, that  
Phelps, Dodge & Co. were apprehensive of the  
results of a trial, and precipitately seized any  
terms to get the subject out of sight.

HOMER HENSEN.—It seems a safe conclu-  
sion from the facts included in our report  
that the present affliction of the horse is a  
severe cold with fever, such as troubles hu-  
manity frequently at this season of the year.  
No doubt the occurrence of these diseases  
among animals in this city is due to the large  
number of car horses kept. These animals  
brought in from the country, worked in all  
weather, insufficiently cared for and kept to-  
gether in extensive stables suffer from a  
lowered vital tone, which makes them subject  
to skerry influences that otherwise they would  
not feel.

MOON PERIOD BATHS.—The success of the  
public baths already established in this city  
is in itself a sufficient argument in favor of  
the bill now before the Senate at Albany for  
the establishment of additional bathing facil-  
ities for the people of the metropolis.

The Reopening of the British Parlia-  
ment—The Queen's Speech.

Yesterday the British Parliament was  
opened after the brief adjournment. The  
Queen was not present, and the royal address  
was read, as it has been for years past, by  
royal commission. Speeches from the throne  
have of late years sadly degenerated; and it  
is not unfair to say that of all state papers  
they are, perhaps, the least interesting. The  
Queen's speech on this occasion is unusually  
dull. Reference is made to the marriage of  
the Duke of Edinburgh to the Russian  
Grand Duchess Marie, and the assembled  
legislators are asked to regard it as a pledge  
of friendship between two great empires.  
The Ashantee war gives the Queen  
the opportunity to praise her troops for  
their courage and endurance. The  
Indian famine calls forth from Her Majesty  
expressions of sorrow, and the public are  
assured that nothing will be left undone that  
can be done to mitigate the terrible calamity.  
The estimates are to be submitted to the House  
of Commons at once; but no hint is given as  
to the financial policy which the new govern-  
ment intends to pursue. Parliament is to be  
asked to consider certain measures which will  
have for their object the more easy transfer of  
land. As reform in this direction will touch  
closely on the law of entail it may reasonably  
be doubted whether any radical improvement  
is to be looked for at the hands of a con-  
servative government. The act bearing on the  
relationship between master and servant, and  
the act of 1871, which deals with offences con-  
nected with trade, are to be reconsidered; but  
no legislation is to be attempted on these sub-  
jects until the royal commission which Her  
Majesty has been pleased to appoint shall  
have reported. A bill is to be introduced  
having for its object the removal of certain  
objectionable features of the laws regulating  
the sale of intoxicating liquors. This is a  
sop for the beer sellers, who proved staunch  
friends of Mr. Disraeli during the late elec-  
tion. Such are the outlines of the Queen's  
speech. It is quite manifest that Mr. Disraeli  
has no intention to make any serious attempt  
at radical reform. England demands rest,  
and the Prime Minister, so far as the royal  
address reveals his purpose, seems willing  
enough to yield to the national will. Replies  
to the address were voted by both houses,  
although not without some slight opposition.  
Mr. Gladstone can hardly fail to be envious  
of the comparatively easy chair in which his  
great rival now finds himself seated.

Reorganization of the Customs Re-  
venue Service.

The resolution reported back to the House  
yesterday from the Civil Service Committee,  
providing for the codification of the laws re-  
lating to the customs revenue service, is  
worthy of speedy passage by both branches of  
Congress. The laws relating to customs  
duties and the provisions regulating the re-  
venue service generally are scattered through  
so many statutes that the officers, even where  
they are honestly disposed to do their duty,  
are at a loss to know what their duty is. With  
merchants and importers the difficulties are  
even greater. It is not to be expected that  
either merchants or Customs House officials  
shall be able to construe statutes passed at  
different times and often contradictory. What  
is needed is a wise and comprehensive revenue  
law, by which all previous statutes as separate  
enactments shall be blotted out, the new act  
providing all the regulations necessary for the  
administration of the revenue service. The  
old statutes should be retained as part of the  
new law wherever they are not in conflict  
with justice or with themselves, and are not  
cumbersome and unnecessary; but codification  
and reorganization have become important,  
and we hope Mr. Woodford's bill will pass.

VOLCANIC ATTEMPT.—Our latest news from  
the seat of the first endeavor of the volcanic  
forces to thrust themselves through the crust  
of one of the "Old Thirteen" leaves it in the  
condition previously reported. Our cor-  
respondent appears on the scene, endeavoring  
to secure a guide, but resolved to go it alone  
if he cannot find one. Should we, alas! never  
hear of him again, we shall suppose he has  
put his foot in it, and shall write him down,  
or up, as another Empedocles. He tells us  
how the volcano was first discovered by an  
old fellow in the mountains engaged in mak-  
ing whiskey, who thought it was only thunder,  
till it split a boulder of thirty tons weight.  
This we regard as no evidence, for a boulder  
of that size could easily be split by the North  
Carolina whiskey, and the introduction of a  
volcano to account for an effect within the  
capacity of a more familiar agent is a violation  
of literary art:—  
Nec Deus interit nisi dignus vindice nodus in-  
ciderit.

IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY on Wednesday a  
debate of more than ordinary importance in  
these dull times resulted in a complete vic-  
tory for the conservatives. A resolution  
offered by the Left censuring the government  
for its action in the matter of nominating the  
mayors of cities was defeated by a majority  
of sixty-two. The constitutional laws re-  
cently passed by the Assembly gave the gov-  
ernment the power to nominate the mayors.  
This power the government is exercising and  
means to exercise. To the granting of the  
government this power the members of the  
Left were from the first opposed. Now that the  
government, without any regard to the popu-  
lar will, is setting up its own candidates, the  
more extreme republicans are naturally indig-  
nant. The late vote shows that the Left is  
powerless, and that the principle of central-  
ization is dominant in the Assembly. Such a  
state of things is not encouraging to those  
who hope for the continuance and final tri-  
umph of the Republic.

TWEED REMAINS.—Judge Brady yesterday  
denied the motions of Tweed's counsel, by  
which it was sought first to change his place  
of imprisonment to Ludlow street, and next to  
abbreviate his term by two years. On the first  
motion it was argued by counsel that a sen-  
tence to the County Jail did not mean to the  
Penitentiary on the Island, and that the parts  
of the sentence which added the supple-  
mentary years were of no effect, because they  
specified no place of imprisonment. For this  
last point the Judge held that the parts of the  
sentence were to be taken together, and that the  
naming the prison in one place was sufficient,  
and that the prison as described in the sen-  
tence was the prison in which the culprit is  
held.

## Financial Condition of Cuba.

The premium on gold at Havana is 115 to  
120, and short sight currency exchange on  
the United States is 97 to 98. Yet the Span-  
iards and their friends in this country have  
been telling us all along that the rebellion is  
on its last legs and that at worst it is only a  
small affair. Every one knows that the finan-  
cial difficulties in Cuba are the result of the  
insurrection. If, then, gold continues to go  
up higher and higher what other inference  
can be drawn than that the rebellion grows more  
formidable and that the cost of the war is  
enormous? Spaniards, as a matter of course,  
put the best face on the damaging fact and  
refer to the condition of our finances and cur-  
rency at the most critical period of the civil  
war in this country. They say, for example,  
that the premium on gold here rose at one  
time to near 200 per cent, and that it has  
never reached with them over 120. Gold did  
not remain long at that rate with us, though  
there is no comparison in the relative mag-  
nitude of the struggle. Then the exports  
of valuable products from Cuba, though con-  
siderably reduced, have continued and have  
exceeded the imports. Our commerce was  
always nearly balanced between exports and  
imports before the war, and when cotton, the  
largest product of export, was cut off, the  
diminution and insufficiency of specie were  
seriously felt. While gold has remained at a  
premium it did not continue long very high.  
There always was confidence in the currency,  
if not in an early resumption of specie pay-  
ments, because the currency was based upon  
the credit of the government. The green-  
backs were government promises to pay and  
the national bank notes were secured by gov-  
ernment bonds. It is not so with the cur-  
rency in Cuba. Neither the Spanish nor colo-  
nial government is bound to pay or redeem  
the notes of the Bank of Havana. The gov-  
ernment authorizes the issue, it is true, but  
the bank alone, which is a private corporation,  
is responsible. The paid-up capital of the  
Bank of Havana is not more, we believe,  
than five millions of dollars. Its circulating  
notes have been run up from ten millions or so  
to little short, if any, of a hundred millions.  
The government, as was said, is not bound  
for these notes, nor are they issued in its  
name, though it may be indebted to the bank.  
Can we wonder, then, that the premium on  
gold continues to advance? There has been a  
sudden rise, lately, and it is said that it was  
caused by the fact of the extraordinary issues  
of the bank leading out. If even the insurrec-  
tion could be suppressed we do not see how  
the Bank of Havana could take up the enor-  
mous amount of its notes or pay its indebted-  
ness. The Spanish government is not in a  
situation to help the bank, nor is it likely that  
government would assume the obligations of  
the bank under any circumstances. But as  
there is little or no prospect of the insurrec-  
tion being suppressed gold must continue to  
rise. As a consequence bankruptcy appears  
to be inevitable. Correspondingly with the  
augmented strength and increased activity of  
the Cuban patriots the means and resources of  
the Spaniards are declining. If, therefore,  
the Cubans can prolong the war—of which  
there seems to be little doubt—the financial  
difficulties of their enemies will serve them as  
much as powder and arms.

## Another Police Outrage.

If the people wonder why it is that  
the police of this city prove its efficiency  
principally by killing or clubbing unoffend-  
ing people and convicting at the escape  
of criminals they need only read our report  
of the inquiry of the Board of Educa-  
tion and see what sort of men are captains  
on the force. That explains the whole subject.  
The Board of Education is doing an excellent  
service to the city in its endeavors against  
houses of a peculiar class in the Eighth ward,  
and should receive every possible assistance  
from the police; yet a captain of the police  
appears before it boldly as the ally and friend  
of the keepers of disreputable houses, and  
answers or refuses to answer, with arrogant  
impudence, every question by which the mem-  
bers of the Board endeavor to obtain the  
information he alone can give. It is a scandal  
and a public disgrace that such a man should  
be on the police in any capacity, and incredi-  
ble that he should be a captain. It will be  
observed that this captain was "ordered" to  
appear before the Board of Education and  
give all the necessary information, the order  
being conveyed by a letter signed by the Clerk  
of the Police Commission. This order was  
defied by him as a thing with which he had  
nothing to do; and, instead of giving the  
information, he assumes the rôle of the  
defender and advocate of the keepers of the  
places referred to.

THE CANAL CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT,  
as proposed to article seven, passed the As-  
sembly yesterday. It was made the special  
order in the morning and was read through.  
It provides that extra compensation shall not  
be made to contractors, except for good cause,  
and that the Legislature shall not sell or lease  
the Erie, Champlain or Cayuga and Seneca  
Canal. There is a provision also for sinking  
funds to pay the canal debt and means for  
repairs. We do not know what is meant ex-  
actly by not allowing extra compensation to  
contractors except for good cause. Holding a  
tight rein upon the contractors is right enough  
and necessary, but this exception for good  
cause seems to leave a loophole for fraud.  
Let us hope now the canal will be put in  
good order and be managed honestly, so that  
greater facilities may be given for transporting  
the produce of the West to this city.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.—Yesterday in the  
House of Representatives the Legislative Ap-  
propriation bill was taken up and discussed  
in Committee of the Whole. An amend-  
ment offered by Mr. Harford to reduce the  
appropriations for the salaries of the clerks of  
committees was rejected, to the great gratifi-  
cation of those gentlemen. The pay of the  
police of the Capitol was reduced. In the  
Senate the discussion of the financial ques-  
tion was postponed, with the consent of Senator Sherman. The Army  
Appropriation bill was advanced a stage.  
That portion of it which relates to the South-  
east claims led to some warm discussion. An  
amendment was introduced by Senator Steven-  
son, of Kentucky, providing for the entire  
abolition of the Southern Claims Commission,  
but no conclusion was come to. In what  
shape this bill will finally pass it is as yet  
difficult to say.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Count de Biron, of Paris, is at the Brevoort  
House.  
Major Charles N. Otis, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the  
St. Nicholas Hotel.  
Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, is staying at  
the Hoffman House.  
General James A. Cunningham, of Boston, is  
registered at the Windsor Hotel.  
Ex-governor J. Hamilton, of Texas, has  
arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.  
Judge Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston, is tem-  
porarily residing at the Brevoort House.  
Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is residing at the  
Grand National Hotel, in Jacksonville, Fla.  
Rochester is in good health, and the climate of  
New Caledonia perfectly suits his constitution.  
Right Rev. F. T. Hendricks, Roman Catholic  
Bishop of Providence, yesterday arrived at the  
Grand Central Hotel.  
The Governor of the Isle de Saint Marguerite,  
having treated Marshal Bazaine with unnecessary  
rigor, has been dismissed.  
M. Bernhard Westenberg, Minister of the Nether-  
lands at Washington, with his bride, arrived yester-  
day at the Hotel Brunswick.  
Herr Erwin Stammann, Minister of the German  
Empire to Venezuela, yesterday arrived from  
Washington, at the Albemarle Hotel.  
Mr. Gladstone has, it is said, written to Max  
Muller, telling him that he intends to devote his  
future time to philological researches.  
M. Bertholdi, the new Minister from France to  
Washington, sailed from Brest for this port on the  
15th inst. on the steamship Amerique.  
Sir Robert Hodgson accepted the Governor-  
ship of Prince Edward Island. He is a native of  
the island, has for many years been Chief Justice,  
and is universally respected by the islanders and  
by all who know him.

Marshal Bazaine's family are with him at his  
prison. Mme. Bazaine is treated like her husband  
in one respect, not being allowed the free range  
of the island, but being confined in her exercise  
to the terrace fronting the Marshal's prison.

Alexander H. Stephens has ordered the discon-  
tinuance of the suit instituted in his name by  
Robert Toombs, of Georgia, against the Atlanta  
and Western Railroad, to recover \$1,000,000. The ac-  
tion was commenced in Mr. Stephens' name with-  
out his knowledge or consent.

Fere Hyacinthe and the Old Catholic Bishop  
Reinkens, of Germany, are at variance. Pere Hy-  
acinthe repudiates the latter's jurisdiction, and the  
Bishop's official organ replies that the prelate has  
never claimed a connection with him since his  
marriage threw light upon his revolt from Roman  
Catholicism.

The King of Burmah has been disgusted by the  
French Embassy to his court. Upon presentation  
to him the Frenchmen wished to keep their boots  
on; but finally, with bad grace, removed them.  
They were determined, however, to retain their  
shoes. The August Lord of the White Umbrella,  
seeing them thus covered, left their presence  
huffed, but with Burmahian dignity.

Don Emilio Garcia Triabio, Chief Justice of the  
Supreme Court of the Island of Cuba, arrived  
here yesterday on the steamship Colum-  
bus, and is now at the New York Hotel.  
He will remain in this city a sufficient time to visit  
our public institutions, and then will visit Wash-  
ington to interview Admiral Polo, the Spanish  
Minister. He is en route to Spain.  
While in court, during the tedious trial, the  
Tienboen claimant used to amuse himself by  
drawing caricatures of the judges, jurymen, court  
officers, or of such spectators as struck his fancy.  
These were bad as drawings, and, being done with  
crayons, were remarkable for their coloring. They  
were eagerly sought for, however, and will be  
treasured in many families as memorials of the  
obscure adventurer.

When Mr. Robert Lowe took the office of Home  
Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet he was de-  
termined not to allow any sentimental-  
ity to interfere with the punishment of  
murderers. He therefore proposed the fol-  
lowing form:—"Gentlemen—Having carefully  
considered the points raised in your memorial on  
behalf of —, now lying under sentence of death  
at — jail, I regret to inform you that I see no  
reason to interfere with the ordinary course of  
law." In all cases he made use of this form of  
reply.

## PROFESSOR PROCTOR'S LECTURES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1874.  
To the Editor of the Herald:  
Permit me, while thanking you for your kind re-  
marks in to-day's Herald, to correct a slight mis-  
apprehension. I shall have given, not 73, but 105  
lectures during my stay in America (if nothing  
unforeseen happens during the next three weeks).  
I have already given 83. It has been, however,  
only since my opening lecture in New York on  
January 8 that the pressure of engagements has  
compelled me to claim the indulgence of corre-  
spondents.  
I leave to another opportunity the expression of  
my sense of the kindness of which I have been the  
beneficiary during my visit to this country.  
Yours, respectfully, RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Affairs at the Gosport Navy Yard—  
Workmen on Half Time—Arrival and  
Repairing of the Shawmut.

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